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By PHILLO WHITE.

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## The Cotton Trade.

FROM A NORTHERN PAPER.

The commercial world exhibits at present an aspect, which cannot fail to excite a deep interest even in an unconcerned spectator, and to inspire with uneasiness those whose views extend beyond the present moment. I venture to submit a few reflections on the passing scenes, which I wish to pass for what they are worth. I am not very sanguine about making many converts to my opinions, not having hitherto been very successful in that respect.

A rise, rarely exemplified, has taken place in the price of some of our leading staples, particularly cotton, iron and tobacco. For the present, I shall confine myself to the first article, the rise on which has excited a wide spirit of speculation, in our seaports, and in some degree withdrawn attention from regular business, in the eager pursuit of inordinate gains. This mania, if I may be allowed the expression, may, indeed must, lead to ruinous results.

By the article in question enormous profits have been made by a few, who have sold out their stocks at advances of rare occurrence. 20, 30, 40, and 50,000 dollars have been cleared by single sales. We are confidently assured, that for a large quantity of N. Carolina cotton, now in this city, which cost only 11 cents per lb. twenty-six have been offered and refused.

So far as regards the sellers here, this is all plain sailing. They are secure; and if they have prudence to forbear, resting contented with their present gains, they may bless their stars for having effected more for them in a few hours, than was effected for the fathers of some of them in half a century.

But what becomes of the shippers? "Aye, there's the rub." Their case presents the prospects of a fearful day of reckoning, as will appear pretty clearly from the following facts and observations.

The brokers and merchants of Liverpool, as enlightened and acute a body of men as any in the world, have constructed tables calculated to show the prices which may be safely paid for cotton in the United States, at the various prices the article commands in their market. In these tables due regard is paid to even the most minute article of expense—freight, insurance, commission, brokerage, wharfage, portage, custom house dues, with a train of et ceteras. Had our merchants paid the attention to those tables to which they are entitled, we should not have witnessed many of the scenes which have taken place—nor should we be menaced with the distressing events which impend over us.

By the most recent prices current from that port, it appears that American cotton was sold there for 10d 11d 12d 12 1/2 13d 13 1/4d 14d 14 1/2d—some small parcels at 15d and 15 1/2d, and a few of very superior quality even at 16d. It is highly probable that the average was not above 13 1/4d—perhaps I might with more propriety say 13d, as will appear from the fact, that the sales on March 5, were 16,464 bawds, at 11 1/4d a 16d—1601 Alabamas and Mobiles, at 12d a 15 1/4d; and 904 Orleans, at 14d a 16d.

The New York price current of the 9th inst. quotes: Uplands and Alabamas at 22 to 26 cents, New Orleans at 25 to 30, and some superior qualities at 31 cents.

The Philadelphia price current of this day quotes Uplands at 24 to 28 cents, New Orleans at 26 to 27, and Alabamas at 23 to 25.

Now let us recur to the table to ascertain how far those prices are warranted by the Liverpool market.

By these tables, it appears that when exchange is at ten per centum above par,

	Cents.
10 pence sterling in Liverpool	15.31
11 pence	17.
12 pence	18.55
12 1/2 pence	19.62
13 pence	20.87
13 1/2 pence	21.62
14 pence	22.18
14 1/2 pence	23.
15 pence	23.87
15 1/2 pence	24.75
16 pence	25.62

Does it not then appear that the shippers at the present prices cannot escape

loss? Those, however, whose consignments arrived while the markets were rising, will probably suffer but little. On those consignments which may arrive at a stationary market, the loss must be very considerable. But I tremble for those whose shipments arrive when a depression takes place, as it most assuredly will; for this affair partakes largely of the nature of a bubble, arising from the besetting sin of the times in England, which is an inordinate spirit of speculation. And the higher the rise, the greater will be the fall, unless the events of the present times bely all past experience. Advances of the fifth of March, show that the market was already in a state of stagnation.

It may be well worth while to inquire into the causes which have led to the rise in the price of this article, independent of the spirit of speculation; for such causes do actually exist. This investigation may shed light on the policy of this country, and, if that policy be correct, must encourage its friends to continue their support of it, and steadily oppose all attempts at innovation. If otherwise, it may perhaps open their eyes to its glaring defects.

The great leading cause of the advance of price, was the extraordinary diminution in the importation from this country.

The importation into Great Britain from the U. States, in 1823, was bales 449,255 But it was reduced in '24, to 282,548

Reduction 166,707

Being a difference of more than one-third of the import of 1823, and more than one-half of that of 1824.

But the import into Great Britain from other quarters than the United States, was 38,999 bales more in 1824 than in '23—

Total import in '23 bales 668,684 '24 540,976

Reduction on the total importation 127,708

This deduction from the reduction of the United States cotton, leaves a balance as above, of 38,999 bales.

If our statesmen would condescend to ponder on the effects thus produced by the diminution of the quantity of cotton exported, they might derive immense benefit to their country from the lesson it presents to view. Our system, contrary to every principle of sound policy, has for years uniformly tended to increase the production of all our great staples—to glut the foreign markets with them—and of consequence to reduce the prices. To this single source may be traced nearly all the distress which this country has suffered since the close of the last war, particularly in the never-to-be-forgotten years 1818 and 1819. This system has driven the farmers of North Carolina and Virginia to the culture of cotton, and farmers in various other parts, to the culture of tobacco, which they would never have resorted to, had the farming interest been properly protected by the government, as it ought to have been, by securing a domestic market for its breadstuffs, when they were excluding from nearly all the markets of Europe.

Cropper and Benson of Liverpool, in a circular, under date of October 27, 1822, offered an admonition on this subject, as sound as ever was dictated by human wisdom. They stated, that in the event of consuming more at home, and of course diminishing the exportation, the planters "might certainly sell their surplus cotton at any price." This opinion coming from such an impartial quarter, deserved the most serious attention.

The neglect of this salutary admonition produced all the calamities which have overspread the southern country for years past, as feelingly depicted by Mr. Carter, a representative in congress from South Carolina, on the 20th of Feb. 1824.

"The prostration of their foreign markets has spread over the face of the south a general gloom in ALL THAT REGION WHICH STRETCHES ITSELF FROM THE SHORES OF THE POTOMAC TO THE GULF OF MEXICO, where all the arts of civilized life once triumphed. THE ARM OF INDUSTRY IS NOW PARALYZED. Large and ample estates, once the seat of opulence, which supported their proprietors in afflu-

Extract from a memorial of the citizens of Charleston to Congress, dated Feb. 1824.

"The effects produced" [by the reduction of the price of cotton,] "are deplorable in the extreme. Property of all kind is depreciated beyond example. A feeling of gloomy despondence is beginning to prevail every where in the lower country. ESTATES ARE SACRIFICED TO PAY THE INSTALLMENTS ON THE BONDS GIVEN FOR THE PURCHASE MONEY. Nobody seems disposed to buy, while every body is anxious to sell, at any price."

ence and comfort, ARE NOW THROWN OUT TO WASTE AND DECAY."

To the testimony of Mr. Carter on this state of things, I might add that of Mr. Garnett, Mr. Randolph and Mr. Tannall, who all held the same or stronger language. But presuming that no man will dare to charge so respectable and high-minded a citizen, with uttering downright falsehoods in his legislative capacity, to deceive and delude the nation, I shall not adduce any other evidence.

A review of the exports and proceeds of our cotton for the three last years, will forcibly illustrate the soundness of the opinion of Cropper and Benson.

In 1822, we exported 144,675,095 lbs. which produced, according to the treasury returns \$24,035,458

In 1823, we increased the quantity to 177,723,370 lbs. whereby we reduced the proceeds to 20,445,320

In 1824, the quantity was reduced to 143,307,560 lbs. by which the proceeds were increased to 22,196,787

It is truly wonderful how our statesmen can shut their eyes against these strong facts. The more we export, the less we receive for it. The less we export, the higher its proceeds. In 1823 we increased the quantity 20 per cent. and reduced the proceeds 16—whereas a diminution of 18 per cent. in the quantity in 1824, produced an increase in the proceeds of ten per cent.!

It is worthy of observation, and clearly establishes the oppressive and pernicious effects of our mercantile citizens, who nevertheless have uniformly and suicidally supported it, that within forty-eight hours, one of the most respectable merchants in Philadelphia, whose name I do not choose to publish, but will freely give to any gentleman who desires to know it, has unhesitatingly admitted that the export of cotton on the average of the four last years, has been a losing concern. This melancholy fact, independent of its testimony, is susceptible of complete demonstration by a collation of the prices current in this country and in Liverpool, and a reference to the tables above quoted. The same observation will apply, with some few exceptions, to flour and tobacco.

In addition to the effect produced by the diminution of the import of cotton from this country, the consumption in Europe has greatly increased.

The consumption in France, in 1823, was only 171,000 Whereas in 1824, it rose to 244,000

Being an increase of nearly one half 73,000

The consumption in Great Britain in 1823, was only 535,912 But in 1824, it rose to 635,648

Increase 99,736

The increase of consumption in Great Britain arose chiefly from the prosperous state of the export of cotton goods.

The export from Liverpool, in 1823, was 170,004,000

Whereas it rose in 1824, to 208,511,000 The increase in the export to South America, is most extraordinary. In 1822, it was 20,005,000 square yards—in 1823, it rose to 47,998,000, and in 1824, to no less than 67,068,000.

It thus appears that the consumption in Great Britain and France, was increased

† When desolation in 1818–19, pervaded the ranks of the farming and manufacturing classes—when, to use the language of an authentic Pennsylvania legislative document—

"Ruinous sacrifices of landed property at sheriff's sales for less than a half, a third, or a fourth of their former value, drove a vast number of our industrious farmers to seek, in the unsettled forests of the west, for that shelter of which they were deprived in their native state;" and when "numerous families were deprived of the common necessities of life?"

Then the cotton and tobacco planters, in a solid phalanx, utterly regardless of the sufferings of their fellow citizens, successfully resisted every attempt to afford them relief. But in a year or two, the bitter chalice, drugged with noxious ingredients, was presented to their own lips; for the picture here drawn by Mr. Carter is a fair representation of the horrible scenes which took place in Pennsylvania and New York in the years above mentioned, which the government, to its lasting discredit, adopted no measures to remedy. It may be asked, why in this season of prosperity, renew the recollection of these distressing events? I answer in the language of the poet—

"Sperat infestis—metuit secundis—

"Alteram sortem—bene preparatum pectus."

† In the summer of 1823, a rumor of the failure of the crops in this country produced a rise of three pence per pound in Liverpool. But the rumor having been found to be erroneous, prices sunk down in the fall to the former level.

§ The loss in the year 1822, by the export of cotton, has been, by the most competent judges, estimated at \$5,000,000.

sed 174,736 bales—about 8000 more than the diminution of our export into England. The two causes combined—diminished supply and increased consumption—would account for a rise of 3d, 4d, 5d, or perhaps 6d. But another powerful cause co-operated. The speculators had, for two or three years, ventured very sparingly into the market in Liverpool, in consequence of the enormous losses they had formerly sustained, by purchasing largely on the credit of delusive accounts received from this country of the failure of the crops. But finding, at the close of the last year that the stock on hands was reduced extremely low, they entered the markets, and made extensive purchases, amounting probably to one half the sales during the months of January and February.

The stock on hands in Great Britain on the 31st Dec. 1823, was 382,848 bales But on the same day of last year, it was only 235,350 Being a reduction of 147,498

The importation of Egyptian cotton last year was 33,257 bales, being one-ninth in point of number, (but not of weight,) of that of the United States. The sales in the second week of January, of that species, were 20 per cent. more than those of all the Sea Island, Alabama, and New Orleans cotton. The following extract of a letter on this subject, from Bone, Brother & Co. dated Nov. 25, 1824, demands attention.

"The sales of Egyptian cotton in this month have been at least 11,000 bags, affording a striking proof that this description is rapidly coming into consumption. Hitherto it has been believed principally used by those spinners who have made it a substitute for North America Sea Island cotton. But we are informed that it is likely to prove a formidable rival to the cotton of Louisiana and South America. Of the probable extent of this year's crop in Egypt, we are still unable to speak with any certainty. It is generally estimated at two hundred to two hundred and fifty thousand bags."

It is probable that Egyptian cotton formed a considerable portion of the increased consumption in France.

These facts on a subject of deep importance to the nation, are respectfully submitted to the consideration of the reflecting portion of the community, in the hope that they may tend to arrest the progress of the spirit of speculation, which, while it enormously enriches a few knowing ones, cannot fail to impoverish and ruin six times the number of the incautious and imprudent. Should these statements rescue only one or two estimable citizens and their families from the vortex which gapes to swallow them up, I shall be amply rewarded.

Having given this brief sketch of the existing state of the cotton trade, this essay would be incomplete, did I not devote a few lines to the consideration of its future prospects. The present extraordinary prices offer such strong incentives to an increase of cultivation as must have a powerful operation. It is not improbable, therefore, that our next crop will be 30, 40, or 50 per cent. greater than the last—and that the increase will be equal elsewhere. From Egypt the importation into Great Britain and France will probably be doubled. Should these views be realized, great reduction of price may be expected, and must take place at the close of the year, which will probably produce such fatal consequences as occurred in 1819, when the enormous importations of E. India cotton reduced the prices 40 to 50 per cent. in the course of 2 or 3 months. The only remedy for these ruinous fluctuations is to create as large a market as possible at home, in which neither the Brazils, Egypt nor the East Indies can interfere. The prosperous results of the decisive protection afforded to coarse cottons should induce a similar protection to the finer qualities in order to make an extensive domestic market for the raw material. Our government should likewise afford such complete protection to farming as to prevent farmers from becoming planters. I appeal to the merchants generally for the fact, that almost the only domestic production exported from this country last year, which was uniformly profitable, was coarse cottons. Had the manufacture of the finer qualities been equally fostered, they would have afforded similar aid to commerce—yet, strange and melancholly to tell, the merchants with scarcely a single exception, opposed the measure, with as much zeal and ardor as if it had been pregnant with their destruction!

Part of the doctrines here advanced are in direct hostility with prevailing prejudices. I am well aware how unpopular such doctrines are, and how obnoxious they render those who promulgate them. To this unpleasant result I am

reconciled by long experience. He who shrinks from fair and candid discussion on momentous topics, through fear of popular clamour, is unworthy the title of an author.

HAMILTON,

Philadelphia, April 11, 1825.

FROM A LOUISVILLE (KENTUCKY) PAPER, MEXICAN MINES.

We have had the pleasure of conversing with the intelligent gentleman now at this place who has spent eight months at one of the mines of Mexico. This gentleman has been engaged at the mine de San Joseph del Cruro at Tamascalthepe about one hundred miles from the city of Mexico. He was employed by the celebrated College of Mines, to drain this mine of the water which had overflowed it for 16 years, and rendered it utterly unproductive. This he effected with tiers of lifting pumps, working into intermediate reservoirs, and not only freed the mine from the overflow, but left it in a situation, to be kept free by the pumps. This machinery was made by Mr. M'QUEEN, of N. York, and consisted of a 30 horse power. At this mine, the mineral was raising when our informant left the country. There were some 6000 tons of mineral, some of a 60 horse power, and many of the mines were, after twenty years suspension, rapidly recovering their lucrative character, through the mechanical ingenuity and active exertion of our countrymen and other foreigners. In addition to this intelligence we are enabled to state, an English gentleman in company with a native Mexican from the celebrated mines of Catorce, in the province San Louis de Potosi, about 500 or 600 miles from the city, have lately visited this place with letters to D. Prentice, Esq. of this town, for the purpose of procuring pipe at his foundry, to drain these mines. They were in want of 300 yards of cast iron pipe, which would cost about ten thousand dollars, but the cost of this machinery, is an inferior consideration to its carriage through a mountainous country, very imperfectly opened with roads or supplied with carriages. The wages of common labor at these mines, we understand, do not exceed a quarter of a dollar per day, and the labourers find themselves. The food of these men is the simplest sort, generally of bread and stewed peppers. Upon this light diet, scarcely ever partaking of meat, they perform very good work, and maintain excellent health and spirits. The arts of the country, with the exception of building, engraving and manufactures of lace in the city, are in the lowest state. The ordinary, though most useful and comfortable trades of the shoe-maker, tailor, hatter and smith, are in the rudest situation. One fact not generally known, is the existence of good and plentiful iron ore in this country. The great difficulty is to obtain wood. This article is remarkably scarce in the mountains, consisting generally of a scrubby oak, although there is a soft pine which is used. It is carried 7 miles by mules at Tamascalthepe.

**Economy in Candles.**—If you are without a rushlight, and would burn a candle all night, unless you use the following precaution, it is ten to one an ordinary candle will gutter away in an hour or two; sometimes to the endangering the safety of the house. This may be avoided by placing as much common salt finely powdered as will reach from the tallow to the bottom of the black part of the wick of a partly burnt candle; when if the same be lighted it will burn very slowly, yielding a sufficient light for a bed chamber; the salt will gradually sink as the tallow is consumed, the melted tallow being drawn through the salt and consumed in the wick.

**Coal.**—A large body of Coal, resembling the Canal Coal of England, has been discovered on the Savannah river, above Augusta. A specimen has been sent to New-York, and is now exhibiting at 62, Fulton-street.

If you would expose both your folly and your secrets, be a drunkard; and they will run out while the liquor runs in.



## Foreign Articles.

FROM THE PETERSBURG REPUBLICAN.  
SOUTH AMERICA.

Intelligence to the 17th of March has been received at Philadelphia from Bogota. The most interesting article of news contained in the Bogota papers, is the announcement of the fact, that a meeting of Plenipotentiaries is to be held at Panama in October next; and it was understood that an invitation had been forwarded to our government to send an envoy also to the contemplated congress. The official Gazette of Bogota contains an article on the subject of the intended meeting of the Plenipotentiaries at Panama, supposed to have been written by the secretary of state, in which the object of the meeting is fully explained, and the following points stated:

1. To form, or renovate, in the most solemn manner, the perpetual, close league between all the new American states against Spain.
2. To issue a manifesto on the justice of their cause, and their system of policy towards the other powers of Christendom.
3. To enter into a convention of navigation and commerce between all of them as allies and confederates.
4. To decide with respect to the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, whether all shall combine in liberating them from the Spanish yoke, and in such case, what military and pecuniary contingent each shall furnish.
5. To take measures for carrying the war in concert to the seas and coasts of
6. To determine whether these measures should be extended to the Canary and Philippine islands.
7. To take into consideration the means of rendering effectual the declarations of the President of the U. S. concerning any future designs of colonization on this continent, and of resisting every attempt at interference in our domestic concerns.
8. To settle in concert disputed principles of the laws of nations, and chiefly those which operate between belligerents and neutrals.
9. To agree upon the footing on which ought to be placed the political and commercial relations of those countries of our hemisphere, which either were, like Hayti, or should be, separated from the mother country, without having been recognized by any European or American power.

The following is Bolivar's address to his soldiers, after the memorable victory of Ayacucho:

**Soldiers!** You have given liberty to South America, and a quarter of the world is the monument of your glory. Where have you not conquered? South America is covered with the trophies of your valor; but Ayacucho, like Chimborazo, rears her exalted head above them all. Soldiers! Colombia owes to you the glory which again covers her; Peru—life, liberty and peace. La Plata and Chile are also your debtors for immense benefits. The good cause, the cause of the rights of man, has conquered by your arms in the terrible struggle with the oppressor. Contemplate, then, the blessings you have conferred upon humanity by your heroic sacrifices. Soldiers!—Receive the limitless gratitude which I bestow upon you in the name of Peru. I pledge myself that you shall be recompensed as you deserve, before you return to your beautiful country. But no—you never can be worthily rewarded; your services transcend all price. Soldiers of Peru!—Forever will your country rank you among the first saviors of Peru. Soldiers of Colombia!—You will live in hundreds of victories till the end of time.

## FROM FRANCE.

The ship *Montana*, arrived at New York, from Havre, brings Paris dates to the 24th ult. We discover in the extracts published, very little news of importance. We have compiled from the Commercial Advertiser, the following summary:

Splendid preparations were making for the coronation of Charles X. at Rheims, the cost of which is estimated at from five to seven millions of dollars.

It is denied in the St. Petersburg Journal, that any secret treaty exists between Russia and Spain. The only treaty in force, is that negotiated in 1814, in concert with the whole of the allied powers.

It was again announced, with some degree of confidence, that Patras had fallen into the hands of the Greeks. The surrender is said to have taken place on the 6th Feb.

Advices from Madrid to the 10th of March, have reached us by this arrival. It is reported that the King has at last signed the Amnesty which would be published on the 19th, when the court would be removed to Aranjuez. The ultimatum of the Spanish Government for a loan of 24,000,000 sterling, has been dispatched to London. Twenty-five per cent is to be received in the bonds authorized by the Cortez. A letter from Madrid, of March 19 says:—

"A few days ago 23 young men of the most respectable families of Vigo were arrested, because they were suspected, and are now imprisoned in the chateau de Casco, at Vigo. The prior of Magalaca, in the province of Estremadura, had scarcely reached his priory, when he imprisoned 34 inhabitants of a town which has not a population of 500 souls, and drove away nine ecclesiastics. Persecution for political opinions was unknown here till the new dignity arrived."

The distress is so great that the military intendants of Valencia and Malaga have been compelled to seize upon the Sinking Fund to support their troops. The soldiers had been almost in a state of starvation. An extraordinary duty has been imposed upon oil, chocolate, bread, meat, eating houses, coffee houses, etc. to enable the government to complete the organization of the Royalist volunteers at Seville. And yet, amidst all this pecuniary and other distress, a new levy of 70,000 young troops is talked of—destination of service unknown! The famous Querault is said to be scouring the mountains of Mawsonery, endeavoring to induce the Royalists to take arms against the French. Near the Cole de Balaguer, a skirmish of several hours is said to have taken place between the Royalist Volunteers, and a Guerrilla, or, as some say, a band of Robbers. It is said that the Tribunal of Caceres, has condemned to death General Don Francisco Martin, better known as the *Empecinado*.

The government has recently received couriers from San Roque and Badajos. That from San Roque is said to have been sent by the General who has the command of that place, to make known to the government that a great number of the soldiers of the garrison have passed the lines of Gibraltar, refusing to be any longer a prey to the misery which they suffered. The second, sent off from Badajos by General San Juan, who has the command in Estremadura, was the bearer of despatches, in which that General shows the urgency of sending him troops on account of the bad spirit which prevails in the province, and even among the soldiers under his command.

On the 22d of February, the King of Naples decreed a general amnesty, (with some exceptions) for the political offences committed by his subjects in August, 1820.

**Pirates.**—A late Porto Rico paper contains an account of the condemnation, confession and execution of eleven pirates, who had made their escape on shore from a piratical vessel, and were afterwards taken in the woods by the authorities of the island. The chief, Cofreiros, refused to be blindfolded, observing, that he had murdered 3 or 400, and thought that, by this time, he ought to know how to die, and that he wished to see how they did.

**From Buenos Ayres.**—Accounts from Buenos Ayres, received at Boston, to the 24th Jan. state that the confederacy was in future to be known by the name of "The United Provinces of South America," and that the general government was to be invested with the powers similar to those conferred on the President of the United States. The celebration of the installation of the National Congress, at the capital, had been authorized by the governors of the provinces, who had issued proclamations expressive of their warm approbation of this great event. The liberation of Peru had been celebrated at Buenos Ayres with every demonstration of joy. On the 29th and 30th January, Senor Peneyra Soldeva, and Mr. Washington Slocum, arrived; the former as consul, acting commercial agent for Brazil, and the latter as consul of the United States.

## FROM THE NATIONAL JOURNAL. CENTRAL AMERICA.

**Abolishment of Slavery.**—The General Assembly of the United Provinces of Central America, conceiving that the system of Government adopted by this Republic would differ in nothing from that heretofore imposed by Spain, were not the principles of liberty, equality, and justice, to be extended to every citizen of these States; and believing that it would be unjust in a free Government to suffer a portion of our fellow men to remain in slavery, and not to restore them to their natural condition, the possession of liberty, and wishing at the same time to indemnify the owners of slaves for their emancipation, has passed the following decree:

1. From the publication of this law, all slaves, of every age and sex, in every part of the confederated states of Central America, shall be free; and, hereafter, shall no persons be born slaves.
2. No person born or naturalized in these states, shall hold another in slavery under any pretext, nor traffic in slaves, within, or out of these states. In the first case, the slaves shall become free; and in both, the trader shall lose the rights of citizenship.
3. No foreigner, engaged in this traffic, shall be admitted within these states.
4. The regulations and orders of the Spanish Government, giving freedom to those slaves who shall escape to these

states from others, to regain their liberty, shall be preserved in force; observing, however, the stipulations on this subject by public treaties.

5. Each province of the confederation, respectively, shall indemnify the owners of the slaves, after the following manner:

"1. The owners of slaves under 12 years, who may claim indemnity for the parents of these slaves, shall have no claim on account of their emancipation. If indemnity be made for the father or mother, alone, of the said slaves, they shall be paid for, at half their just value. Persons, who may have liberated the parents of such slaves under 12 years, shall be indemnified for them, at their full value. Those who shall have acquired such slaves by purchase, shall receive indemnity for them, at their proper value, as for slaves above 12 years of age."

"2. For slaves above the age of 12 years, indemnity shall be made as provided by regulations to be formed for this object."

"3. No indemnity shall be allowed for slaves above fifty years of age."

6. In every province, a fund shall be created from duties to be imposed for the special purpose of indemnifying the owners of slaves. The collection and management of these funds shall belong to the Junta of indemnification, which shall be established in each province, under the regulations to be enacted.

7. Every owner of slaves, who, after the publication of this law, at the place or town where they reside, shall compel them to any service, or shall prevent them from applying to the nearest municipality for their document of liberation, shall be tried and punished, as provided for in the case of those who conspire against personal liberty; and they shall, moreover, be subjected to the loss of the indemnity for the value of the slave, who shall be so treated.

## BRITISH FINANCES.

The statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House of Commons, to which we alluded a few days since, shows an extraordinary degree of prosperity in the affairs of that nation. By the calculation of the preceding year of the clear surplus revenue of the year 1824, it was estimated at a little over one million. By an alteration in the House of his plans, one half of that sum was lost to the revenue. Notwithstanding this, it proved that the actual net surplus of 1824, after applying 5,150,000*l.* to the reduction of debt, &c. the actual net surplus was 1,457,744*l.* At the beginning of the year, the customs were estimated at 11,550,000*l.* A loss of 900,000*l.* by repeal and otherwise, took place in the course of the year; but they produced 11,527,000*l.* The circumstance which led to this great increase, he stated to be in the extension of their commercial policy adopted the preceding year, in the greater consequent capacity of the people of that country for the consumption of foreign produce, the general ease of the community, and above all, the increased capacity of foreign nations to consume British produce, arising out of the means of doing so which England affords them, by taking theirs.

This cheering result, he believed, depended on the constitution of human society, an obvious principle of which leads one nation to open its arms to another—to the fostering new connections, creating mutual wants between nation and nation, and the desire of tasting new enjoyments. Among the causes which have produced such results, he mentions the discovery of the steam engine, which acts like a lever upon the powers of production. Their increased intercourse with foreign nations, he said, was not only the result of accident, but of the wise system of legislation, which parliament had adopted in later years. The excise had been greater than any former year, and exceeded his estimate by 1,143,000*l.* The auction duty had increased 12 per cent. beyond the three preceding years. There had also been a considerable surplus beyond the estimate in the stamps, and the post office.

The whole product of the revenue for 1824, was 59,362,403*l.* To extend the system of relief by the reduction of taxes, he proposed to reduce the duty on foreign iron, from 6*l.* or 7*l.* to 1*l.*—that on hemp 50 per cent, &c. To this he added a variety of cases at home, affecting the poorer classes of people.

M. Y. D. Advertiser.

## INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

We observe, in a late New York Evening Post, a letter from Edenton, in this State, in which it is earnestly recommended to the capitalists of that city to engage in the Internal Improvement of this State! The particular object to which the writer has directed the attention of the good people of New York is, the "opening of an Inlet from the Atlantic Ocean, at Nag's Head, into Albemarle Sound, near where Roanoke Inlet formerly was." It is asserted that the opening of such an Inlet would prevent the damage so often sustained by shipping on that coast, and render the passage to and from New York much more easy and short. The object is evidently one of great importance; it is one that has engaged much of the attention of the Board

of Internal Improvements, and of the able Engineer of this State, who, a few years since, made an elaborate report to the Board, advancing the opinion, founded on actual survey, of the practicability of its accomplishment.

The only source of uneasiness to us, in regard to this proposition, is, that we should ever be indebted, in the slightest degree, to foreign capital and foreign spirit for the effecting of Improvements within our State. The honor and advantages of this, and many other works of the same nature, should belong exclusively to the State itself, or to its citizens. We should possess too much pride to allow our sister State, after completing one of the greatest works in the world—a work calculated to enrich her in a degree unexampled—a work of itself sufficient to establish the character of any State or Country—we say, that North Carolina should not passively suffer New York, after accomplishing all this, in the spirit of enterprise and improvement for which she is distinguished, to send her capital among us to aid in a work so peculiarly our own. What would be the feelings of a North Carolinian, half a century hence, when told that his native State, realizing millions annually, perhaps, from the works of her kind neighbors, had been too mean in spirit to attempt them herself! How would the blush of shame mantle his cheek at the just taunt! Let the Legislators of North Carolina reflect on these suggestions, act on them, and not leave an inheritance of shame to their posterity.

Carolina Observer.

## MILITARY DEFENCES.

Perhaps there is no subject connected with our national growth and security in which the sagacious politician feels a deeper interest than in the system of public defence which has been adopted and liberally pursued by Congress. Our Military Academy at West Point has attracted the attention and the admiration of the wisest and most experienced men. Fortress Monroe, which confronts the Rip Raps at the entrance of the Chesapeake Bay, is considered to be one of the most strong and perfect marine forts which exist either in the old world or the new. The fortifications of Toulon are, we believe, held to be the most admirable in the South of Europe; but these, as well as the most powerful defences of the northern harbors of that hemisphere, are decidedly inferior both in strength and in construction to Fortress Monroe. Situated within about a mile of the Rip Raps, every vessel entering the Bay must pass within half that distance of the guns of the Fortress; and as upwards of 200 guns can be brought to bear within that range, upon an object not larger than a human being, it would appear impossible for any hostile vessel to force an entrance. The precautions taken to render this Fortress impregnable are not less to be admired. An external wall of about 25 feet thick surrounds the entire area. The space between this outward wall, and the inner, is filled with a canal perhaps 50 feet wide and the whole space of this canal, together with the outer wall, is commanded by the guns of the Castle. Thus contracted, men the most deeply versed in the science of fortifications, and whose observation has been most extensive, have not hesitated to pronounce this Fortress the most perfect in existence. The value of such a Fortress, in such a situation, is not to be estimated by dollars and cents. It renders one of the most important inlets into our country secure against the most courageous and enterprising of our enemies. It affords a sure protection for our commercial marine, as well as a secure asylum for our ships of war.

Ast. Jour.

**Episcopal Clergy.**—The following statement will show the increase of the Episcopal Clergy in the several states named, since the year 1816, when the list was first published in "Sword's Ecclesiastical Register."

	In 1816.	In 1825.
Massachusetts,	9	22
Vermont,	2	9
Rhode Island,	4	6
Connecticut,	34	48
New York,	64	99
New Jersey,	11	18
Pennsylvania,	23	43
Delaware,	2	4
Maryland,	35	47
Virginia in 1817,	25	36
North Carolina in 1818,	3	9
South Carolina,	16	34
Georgia,	2	4
Kentucky, in 1817,	1	3
Ohio, in 1818,	3	8
Total,	232	390
Increase in nine years—	158.	

Danville, Va. April 23.

On Saturday the 16th inst. Mr. Richard Stone of the County of Patrick, was most dreadfully murdered by one of his sons. The cause of this unfortunate event, is attributed only to the insane young Mr. Stone's mind; he was discovered on the morning of Saturday, with a blanket around his shoulders, under which he had an axe concealed. His father casually passing by him through the yard received the fatal blow, which instantaneously terminated his existence.

## FROM HOAN'S NATIONAL ADVOCATE.

The National Gazette censures the support given to Gen. Jackson, by persons which formerly opposed him. The reason is obvious. His character has been misunderstood. Instead of a boisterous, ambitious and revolutionary military chieftain, he has proved himself a patriot, a pure and honorable man; and his conduct, during and since the election, has made many converts of his former opponents. His further prospects depend upon his health, and a continuance of his present mild and correct course.

**Silk Cotton of Colombia.**—We have received from a gentleman in the country, a specimen of a peculiar kind of cotton which is produced in the republic of Colombia, and may be seen at this office. That in our possession, was obtained near Bogota, the capital. It is of an extremely soft and perfectly silky texture and glossy appearance, of a short staple and dark or dingy color. We are informed that it grows on a tree of considerable height, different from our plant. The cotton grows round the seed, in something like the shape of a pine-apple, so that when picked it requires no ginning. The Indians work it into shawls, &c. and a quantity has been sent to France, for the purpose of ascertaining whether it cannot be incorporated in the manufacture of silk goods. We understand that a gentleman of Scriven County, has planted a small quantity of the seed, by way of experiment.

Savannah paper.

A poor woman of the name of Hannah Metcalf, died at Horbury Workhouse, on Saturday week, in the 70th year of her age, who took to her bed 45 years ago, owing to a disappointment in love, and never rose from it to the day of her death. It is calculated that this woman had cost the parish 4500*l.*

English paper.

The East Florida Herald says, that it is understood that Gen. Lafayette will locate his township of land in Florida, at or near the seat of Government; and that Gen. Call (Delegate in Congress) is his agent for this purpose. He offers for sale one half of it, and the other half he will retain.

The Governor of Georgia has called an extra session of the Legislature of that State on the 23d of next month, in order to take measures to organize and settle the land to which the Indian claim has lately been extinguished by Treaty with the Creek Indians.

The trustees of Cumberland (Tenn.) College have resolved to endow a professorship to be denominated the "Lafayette Professorship" of Cumberland College in honor of the "nation's guest."

A "Jackson Professorship" was at the same time ordered to be endowed in honor of "our distinguished fellow citizen, General Andrew Jackson."

Knoxville Register.

**Com. Porter.**—It is announced in the National Journal of Tuesday that Capt. Chauncey, Crane and Read have been appointed a court of enquiry for the purpose of investigating the Foxardo affair, and other matters connected with Com. Porter's late command in the West Indies.

**Jubilee.**—The 50th anniversary of the battles of Lexington and Concord, was celebrated at Concord, Mass. on Tuesday, in a most splendid manner. Professor Everett delivered an oration on the occasion.

## TOWN'S PATENT BRIDGE.

We are informed that the U. S. Engineers have examined the principles of this bridge, and have recommended it to be adopted on the Delaware and Chesapeake canals. No other improvement probably would be so well calculated for canal bridges; as now built it is utterly impossible to use a towing path on each side of the canal, in consequence of the frame or tressels which support the bridge. It appears that economy and convenience would strongly recommend Town's bridge to the favorable notice of the Hon. Canal commissioners and the public at large.

Troy (N. Y.) Sentinel.

It has already been intimated in some of the Pennsylvania papers, that the Hon. George Kremer will be supported at the next election, as a candidate for the office of Governor. His recent conduct at Washington, has only served to exalt him in the estimation of those who know him.

Louisville Pub. Adv.

Mr. Ingham of Pennsylvania, is preparing a reply to Mr. Clay. From his character and talents, we anticipate from him no "child's play." "When Greek meets Greek, then comes the tug of war."—Mr. Kremer, we understand, is also coming out again, intending to publish the certificates which he has obtained in relation to the late contest for the Presidency.

Petersburg Republican.



## The Markets.

### NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 22.

**Cotton.**—There has been considerable demand for this article. The first of the week sales were made at last week's prices. 550 bales New Orleans good at 21 a 22c. 6 mos; but in consequence of recent advices from England a large advance was the immediate consequence and sales were made at the close of the week as follows: 555 bales New Orleans, fair to prime, at 23 1/2 a 24c; 75 do Alabama, middling, 22, 6 mos; 27 do very ordinary, 15, 6 mos; 36 do prime, 23, 6 mos; 20 do Upland, do, 27, 5 mos; 200 do Maranhão, 25c cash.

Upland, 25 a 26 1/2 Sea Island, 26 a 27 1/2 Alabama, 25 a 26 1/2 Maranhão, 26 a 28 New Orleans, 26 a 28 Surinam, 26 a 27

**Texas.**—Since our last, a sale has been made at Philadelphia at an advance: several cargoes have recently arrived; prices, however, remain firm and improving. We may quote the article as follows: Hysen, 98 to 118 cts. per lb.; young hysen, 90 to 125; hysen-skin, 70 to 90; bohea, 30 to 34; gunpowder, 125 to 127; imperial, 125 to 145; touchong, 50 to 75; Congo, 42 to 50.

**Sugar.**—About 200 boxes brown Havanas, changed hands at 9 1/2 to 9 7/8 cents, which is as high as any have gone this season; common whites went off at 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 cents; Muscovadoes of all descriptions are scarce, and the supply not half equal to the present needy wants; a lot of 100 hogsheads New Orleans sugars, brought, on private contracts, 9 1/2, which is as high as any have gone this season.

**Coffee.**—Havana, Porto Rico, Brazil and La Guira, inferior to middling, 70 cents—do, superior, 80 to 90 cents; St. Domingo, 21 to 22 cts. Importation for the last two weeks, 575 bags La Guira, 44 bags, 10 hds, 2 bbls, Cuba; 63 bbls. 3 tierce, Jamaica, 11 bags St. Domingo.

**Cotton Bagging.**—25 to 27 cents.

**Tobacco.**—Richmond, 5 to 8 cents per lb.; North-Carolina, 4 to 4 1/2 cts.; St. Domingo, 12 to 20; Cuba, 15 to 19.

### FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, April 27.

Cotton, 22 a 23; flour, fine, 44 a 45; superfine, 45 to 50; wheat, new, 75 a 80 cts.; whiskey, 32 1/2 a 35; peach brandy, 50 a 55; apple do, 42 to 45; corn, 70 to 75; bacon, 54 a 6; salt, Turkeys Island, 65 to 75 per bush.; molasses, 32 a 35; sugar, muscovado, 9 a 10 1/2; coffee, prime, green, 20 a 25; 2d and 3d quality, 14 a 20; tea, hyson, \$1 20 a 1 25; flaxseed, 50 a 55; tallow, 7 a 8; beeswax, 32 a 33; rice 34 to 4 per 100 lbs.; iron, 54 to 6 p. 100 lb.; tobacco leaf, 4 a 4 1/2; manufactured, 5 a 20 p. cwt.

### CHARLESTON PRICES, April 23.

Cotton, S. Island, 40 to 60, stained do, 25 to 30; Maine and Santee, 45 to 50; short staple, 25 a 30 cts.; Whiskey, 26 a 28; Bacon, 54 a 57; Hams, 8 a 8 1/2; Lard, 8 a 10; Herring, Dundee and Inverness (42 inch), 25 a 31; Coffee Prime Green, 25 a 28. Inf. to good, 21 a 23. North-Carolina Bank Bill, 24 a 3 p. cent. dis.; Newbern and Cape Fear do, 3 a 3 1/2 p. cent. dis.; Georgia do, 1 1/2 a 2 p. cent. dis. Darien Bank Notes 7 1/2 p. cent. dis.

**Cotton.**—Uplands. After the extravagant speculations in the early part of the week, at 27 to 32 cents; the unfavorable news on Saturday will most likely depress the article to 24 and 26 cents. The rage for speculation being unexpectedly checked, it is impossible to calculate how much the decline will be on uplands.

City Gazette.

## PLUMB TREES.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the American Farmer, dated Nyeamore Farm, (Maryland) March 24, 1825.

Through your valuable journal I would beg leave to inquire, what remedy (if any) there is to prevent the dropping of plumb-trees before ripe. I have three very fine looking plumb-trees of natural fruit in my garden, which for several years have borne regularly until a few weeks before ripening, when they all fall; and from their size and appearance promise to be something fine, as the three trees have never ripened one solitary plumb, to give an opportunity of judging of their quality. I have tried some remedies recommended as infallible, such as hanging on old iron, travelling round the root, and bruising the bark, without any good effect. Any remedy for the above evil would at least favour.

A LOVER OF FRUIT.

### ON PREVENTING LAND FROM WASHING.

I should also wish information on another subject, if any of your correspondents can give it—by means of preventing lands on the banks of our large rivers washing away and caving in. I have lost annually for the last ten years, at least half an acre of land on the Potomac, where the river is seven miles wide, and the bank thirty feet high—it is a northeast exposure—and I should prefer some trees that would shelter it from these winds, as well as keep up the banks.

### Useful Rules for certain kinds of Housewives.

When you arise in the morning never be particular about pinning your clothes so very nicely; you can do that at any time.

Never comb your hair, or take off your cap until after breakfast. It is your business to take time for the foretop, and not let him take you so; therefore keep all tight in that quarter till 10 o'clock at least.

Never spoil a joke for a relation's sake; nor suppress the truth for any body's sake. Therefore, if you do not like your husband as well as you ought, out with it, and convince him you are no respecter of persons.

You should endeavour not to keep your temper—let it off as soon and as fast as you can; and you will then be as calm and as quiet as a bottle of cider after the cork has been drawn half a day.

## Salisbury:

MAY 10, 1825.

We are authorized to say, that David F. Caldwell, Esq. has yielded to the solicitations of his friends, and consented to become a candidate, at the ensuing election, to represent the Borough of Salisbury in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of North-Carolina.

Gabriel Holmes, late Governor of this state, is announced in the Fayetteville Observer, as a candidate to represent the Wilmington district in the House of Representatives of the next Congress. Charles Hooks, the late member, is also a candidate for re-election.

Mr. Josiah Crutcher, of Raleigh, is announced in the Halifax paper as a candidate to represent the Raleigh district in the next Congress. W. P. Mangum, it will be recollected, is also a candidate in that district.

Mr. James Grant is also announced in the Halifax paper, as a candidate to represent that (the Halifax) district in the next Congress. Willis Alston and Geo. Outlaw, sen. have previously been announced for the same honor.

Col. Pickett, it is stated in the Fayetteville Observer, is not a candidate for Congress in that district. And the same paper announces Col. Archibald McNeill, of Moore county, as a candidate in opposition to the Rev. John Culpeper.

### Origin of the word CANDIDATE.

As the season has arrived when the electioneering campaign is about being opened, and when so many "candidates" will be introduced (or will rather introduce themselves) to the people, we think a scrap on the derivation of the word candidate, cannot be unacceptable to our readers.

Among the Romans, it was the practice of those who solicited any public office, to whiten their garments by rubbing them over with chalk—*andidum*; hence they were called *candidati*—in English, *candidates*. In the 323d year of Rome, it was resolved, that, for the purpose of abolishing the practice of intrigues, the tribunes should propose a law, that no person should be allowed, on applying for an office, to add any *whiteness* to his garments. "This," says Livius, "may appear a trivial matter, scarcely fit to be seriously mentioned; yet it then kindled a very hot contention between the Patricians and the Plebeians." The law, however, was carried.

A society has been formed in Edenton, in this state, auxiliary to the American Colonization Society; Josiah Collins, president; Henry Willis, secretary.

### "THE COTTON TRADE."

We have inserted a pretty lengthy article in this day's paper, on the subject of the cotton trade. It would be supererogatory in us to decant upon the merits of this essay; it needs but a glance from a commercial eye, to entitle it to a much weightier consideration than any of the fugitive disquisitions which have appeared in the papers for a long time. Matthew Carey, Esq. of Philadelphia, is the reputed author.

Gen. La Fayette was expected in Nashville, Tennessee, on the 23d ult. Every body was busy in assisting to make arrangements for receiving him in a splendid style. Gen. Jackson arrived at his seat near Nashville, on the 13th ultimo.

The Augusta Chronicle states, that the steam-boat Henry Shultz was totally destroyed by fire, on the 22d ult. She took fire below after arriving at the wharf in Augusta; and there being a considerable quantity of powder on board, the fire was soon communicated to it, and the boat blew up, with a most tremendous explosion. No person was killed; but the captain was knocked down while on shore, and considerably bruised. The loss sustained by this accident, was very great; the cargo was estimated at one hundred thousand dollars!

An esteemed friend has sent us a transcript of the official proceedings at the dinner given to Mr. Calhoun in Lincolnton, for which he will please accept our grateful acknowledgments: he will, however, perceive, that we had previously published an account of the proceedings on that occasion.

The address of the trustees of Ebenezer Academy, shall appear in our next.

The gaol-fever broke out in the New-York penitentiary about the 16th ult.; and, in consequence, all malefactors subsequently convicted, had to be confined in the city prison. Alderman Wyckoff was immediately despatched by the common council, to Albany, where he made a representation to the Legislature, procured a law to be passed on the subject, and returned to New-York with it in less than 40 hours from the time he left. A greater despatch, in that kind of business, is not, we believe, on record.

### North-Carolina Declaration of Independence.

We would remind our readers of a fact of which they have already been advised, but which may have slipped their memories. It is the intention of the citizens of Mecklenburg county, and of such others as may join them, to celebrate the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence by a number of the spirited Whigs of that county on the 19th of May, 1775. The fact of the patriotic people of Mecklenburg having, at so early a period as May, 1775, sworn an abjuration from British allegiance, ought to

be borne in proud recollection, not only by the inhabitants of that county, but by every North-Carolinian.

From the similarity in the phraseology of the National Declaration of Independence, on the 4th of July, 1776, written by Mr. Jefferson, and the Declaration of the people of Mecklenburg on the 19th of May, 1775, it is inferred that Mr. Jefferson had the latter before him when he penned the former.

A number of strangers, it is understood, will be at Charlotte on the 19th and 20th inst. to unite with the spirited Mecklenburgers in celebrating an event so important in its consequences to our country, and so congenial with the feelings of every American, as the one above mentioned.

Gen. La Fayette's tour through the southern and western states, including his return to Boston, embraces a distance of 5286 miles: 2510 by water, and 2776 by land; according to his arrangements, it will occupy 99 days travelling, commencing Feb. 24th, and ending June 3d.

### FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIANS.

Mr. Editor: In several drafts of a Federal Constitution, submitted to the Convention, it was provided that the President should be elected in the first instance, by the National Legislature, by ballot. This provision, however, was rejected; and the election was given to the People, in their Electoral Colleges. Mr. Gerry, of Massachusetts, in opposing the plan of electing the President by the national legislature, said: "There would be in Congress a number of bad men, of all descriptions, who would make a wrong appointment;" and that, "besides, an Executive thus appointed, would have his partiality towards those who appointed him!" I ask, whether the latter part of Mr. Gerry's remarks have not been more than verified by the late occurrences at Washington? Answer: Certainly—vide the management of Mr. Clay. Who rewarded him for this management? Answer: the man whom he made President.

### A REPUBLICAN.

### AUGUSTA, APRIL 23.

Some lots of Cotton, we are informed, sold last week at 32 cents—yesterday, we learn, it was from 22 to 25 cents.

Chron.

**The Darien Bank.**—The apprehensions entertained of the solvency of this institution by some individuals, are utterly groundless. Even in Augusta and Savannah, where the bills have been below par, those who understand these matters attribute this reduction of value to the proper cause, viz: the difficulty of procuring the bills of the other banks, so few of them being in circulation. As far as we can learn, in neither of these places, are any apprehensions felt about the solvency of the Bank.

### Georgia Journal.

Every man has just as much vanity as he wants understanding.

### Married.

In this county, on the 22d of April, by Wilkerson Harris, Esq. Mr. Henry Pod to Miss Mary A. Smith, all of this county.

Also, on the 28th of April, by Thomas Chambers, Mr. Daniel Crozier to Miss Nancy Owens in Cabarrus county, on Tuesday, the 3d inst. by the Rev. Jno. Robinson, Capt. Jno. G. Allison to Miss Maria Johnston, daughter of Jno. Johnston, Esq.

On Sunday, the 1st of May, Mr. John Tucker, of Burke county, to Miss Mary Hagler of Wilkes county.

### Obituary.

Departed this life, in Rutherfordton, N. C. on the 14th inst. in the 64th year of her age, Mrs. Susanah Miller, relict of John Miller, late of Rutherford county. The deceased has left five children, and a numerous and respectable circle of relatives to lament their irreparable loss. But they have good right to apply to themselves the comfort offered by the Apostle, and "sorrow not as others who have no hope." She was long a professor of that religion which alone can prepare for a happy immortality. And her life and conversation yielded those precious fruits which prove the sincerity of a profession. She was truly the tender parent, the affectionate relative, and sympathizing friend. She was eminent for hospitality to all; and kindness and pity to the poor, the needy and distressed.

In her last illness, which was severe and protracted, she manifested the patience, fortitude and resignation of a Christian. Contemplating the solemn idea of the spirit of a rebellious, sinful, unworthy creature, appearing disembodied before the great, holy judge of quick and dead, her soul trembled; but placing her confidence in Christ the mighty, the gracious saviour of sinners, she was made courageous. She was favored with clear and consistent views of the plan of salvation proposed in the gospel. On it she rested. In it she hoped. She felt that the sting of death was reserved; and saw him approach as a disarmed foe. Though her death will be long and sorely felt and lamented by her family, her friends, and her neighbors, yet it is their privilege, and the writer hopes it will be their consolation, to remember that their loss is her gain.

[COMMUNICATED.]

April 19, 1825.  
At Jamestown, Guilford county, on the 16th inst. much lamented, Mrs. Eliza Mendenhall, consort of George C. Mendenhall, Esq.

## By Saturday's Mail.

**Refreshing!**—The Warrenton paper, of the 29th ult. says there was a fine rain in that section of country, the night before. Gardens, fields, and the whole face of the country hereabouts, are suffering for the want of rain.

The Board of Commissioners under the St. Petersburg Convention, adjourned on Wednesday last, after a session of nearly five months. We understand they will meet again in the early part of December.

Nat. Jour.

The Legislature of New-York, previous to their adjournment, accepted the resignation of General Root as one of the Commissioners for revising the Laws of that State; and appointed in his place, Henry Wheaton, Esq.

Letters from Philadelphia, dated the 28th ult. state, that all the Flour in that market had been bought up at \$5 25 a 5 50, and was held at \$6. The Philadelphia papers are all silent upon the subject.

Balt. Pat.

The election in Connecticut has terminated in the almost undisputed return of Oliver Wolcott, as Governor, and David Plant, as Lieutenant Governor.

The following gentlemen were returned to Congress by varying majorities. The two names in Italics are those of members of the last Congress:—Elisha Phelps, Ralph I. Ingersoll, *Noyes Barber*, *Gideon Tomlinson*, John Baldwin, Orange Marvin.

**Late from Havana.**—The brig Catharine arrived at Charleston, 20th inst. in 5 days from Havana. Two days before he sailed, four or five transports arrived there from Spain, with about 1000 troops on board. On the 13th inst. there were lying in the Port of Havana, one French frigate and one sloop of war; one Spanish frigate and two brigs of war; one British line of battle ship, and two frigates. The U. States vessels Hornet and Spark were there also.

Balt. Pat.

**East India Trade.**—Messrs. Forsyth, Richardson, & Co. of Montreal, have advertised that they have been appointed agents for the East India Company for the teas in Canada, and that two ships from Canton are expected to arrive at Quebec, in May or June next.

### COLOMBIA AND HAYTI.

**Baltimore, (American.)** April 28.—By the brig Rolla, Captain Young, arrived yesterday from Jamaica, we received from our attentive correspondent of the Commercial Reading Room at Kingston, our files of the Jamaica Royal Gazette, and Courant to the 29th ult.

The Republic of Hayti applied some time since to the Colombian Republic, to obtain a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive. The latter government, it is well known, declined the proposal. We are now furnished by the Royal Gazette, with the grounds on which the refusal was made. The answer of the Government of Colombia states—

1. That as the government of Hayti had allowed only twenty days for its minister to obtain this treaty, the time was too short to discuss, much less to decide, a question of so much importance.

2. That a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, might expose the Republic of Colombia to a contest with France, with which power no controversy existed.

3. That the government of Colombia could not enter into such a treaty without consulting the Republics of Rio de la Plata, Chili and Peru—that a Congress consisting of Delegates from those powers would assemble at Panama, in October next, when the overture from the Haytian government would be made, and that there was little doubt of a favorable answer.

### Latest Spring Fashions.

THE subscriber having lately received from Mr. Allen Ward, of Philadelphia, the newest and latest fashions of that city, he informs his customers, and all others wanting

### Fashionable CLOTHES

made, that he is well prepared to execute all orders in his line of business, in a splendid style of workmanship.

All orders from a distance will be speedily executed, and clothing forwarded to any section of the country. JACOB REBELIN.  
Lexington May 5, 1825. 3159

### An Apprentice.

TO the Coach-Making business is wanted by the subscriber. A young man from 14 to 16 years of age, of an accommodating disposition, steady habits, and an ingenious mind, will find a good place, where he will meet with good treatment, and have a chance to learn a good mechanical business, by applying in Salisbury, to

SAM'L LANDER,  
Coach and Gig Maker.

May 9, 1825. 57

### Wanted to Hire.

A NEGRO woman, as a house servant, for whom a liberal price will be given. For further information, apply at this office.  
May 9, 1825. 57

## New Store:

### KYLES & MEENAN.

RESPECTFULLY announce to the public, that they have rented the store in Mr. Mathison's house, lately occupied by Messrs. Randolph & Young; and will be prepared to open their

### Spring Assortment

on an extensive scale, in that stand, about the 15th of May. As the store will be very much enlarged, and the warehouse is spacious, they will be enabled to keep a more general assortment than heretofore; they therefore request those who now wish to purchase their Spring Goods, to delay till they see their new assortment, as it will consist of every article (in their line) that is *fine, fashionable and cheap*; and will use every exertion to merit the patronage of a discerning public.

Salisbury, April 23, 1825. 55

### HOPS wanted.....again!

THOMAS HOLMES wants another supply of HOPS; for which he will pay the highest market price, on delivery at his brewery in Salisbury. All those persons who have hop-vines growing, will do well to pole and take good care of them, as they can thereby make a few shillings as easy as to let it alone; and they will not only thereby secure to themselves a few shillings, but they will be the happy means of securing temperance to a vast multitude of their fellow-mortals, which is more valuable than gold—yea, more precious than fine gold! "You can see," says HOLMES.

"From his nose to his eye."

"Man will drink when he's dry."

Well, if men were drunk, he is a benefactor to his species who supplies them with a beverage that will satisfy their appetites, while it does not brutalize all those noble faculties with which their maker has endowed them.

Salisbury, May 9, 1825. 3159

### An Apprentice wanted.

THE subscriber, living in the county of Cabarrus, nine miles east of Concord, wishes to take an Apprentice at the cotton-gin and screw making business. I want one who can come well recommended, and good terms will be given. Apply soon.

ISHMAEL M. WILLIAMS.

May 4, 1825.

And any person wishing to purchase a Cotton Gin, apply to me, and you shall be accommodated on short notice; and I will warrant the work to be executed as good as any in this state. Kc. Apply to the subscriber, twenty miles south of Salisbury, and nine miles east of Concord, at the cross roads.

ISHMAEL M. WILLIAMS.

May 4, 1825. 3159

### New Leather and Good Shoes!

BENEZER DICKSON begs leave again to ask the attention of the public to his shop. He has just received a supply of the first rate Leather from Philadelphia; which he is prepared to make up into

### Boots and Shoes.

of the most durable kind and newest style. All persons who want Boots and Shoes, either coarse or fine, may rest assured that they can have them done at my shop, from leather as good as any in the country, and in a style of workmanship equal to any thing in North-Carolina. Ladies' fine shoes made as neat and elegant, and more durable, than any in the stores.

I tender my most grateful acknowledgments to the public for the liberal support they have hitherto given me; and will always be equally thankful for future favors, either in the way of new work, or in payment for old work.

Salisbury, May 2, 1825. pdSept10

### State of North-Carolina,

#### MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April session, 1825. Henry Delamoth vs. Ann C. Smith, Willis Nall, Jane P. Nall, and Caroline E. Nall; original attachment, levied on lands. It appearing that the defendants are inhabitants of another state, Ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, for three months, (unless the defendants appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Montgomery, at the court-house in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in July next, reply and plead to issue, judgment will be entered against them for the amount of the plaintiff's demand, and the property levied on will be condemned and sold to his recovery.

Test: JOHN B. MARTIN, c. c. c.

Printer's fee, \$4. 3m63

### State of North-Carolina,

#### MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April session, 1825. Henry Delamoth vs. Ann C. Smith, Willis Nall, Jane P. Nall, and Caroline E. Nall; original attachment, levied on lands. It appearing that the defendants are inhabitants of another state, Ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, for three months, (unless the defendants appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Montgomery, at the court-house in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in July next, reply and plead to issue, judgment will be entered against them for the amount of the plaintiff's demand, and the property levied on will be condemned and sold to his recovery.

Test: JOHN B. MARTIN, c. c. c.

Printer's fee, \$4. 3m63

### State of North-Carolina,

#### MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April session, 1825. Parham Kirk, administrator of Nathan Cawthon, vs. the heirs of Nathan Cawthon; Petition. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that John Cawthon, Sam'l. Swearingin and Elizabeth his wife, Christopher Cawthon and Nathan Cawthon, reside without the limits of this state, it is Ordered, by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three weeks, that the said defendants appear at the next county court to be held for the county of Montgomery, at the court house in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in July next, and plead, answer or demur, otherwise the petition will be taken pro confesso as to them, and heard ex parte.

Test: JOHN B. MARTIN, Ck.

Printer's fee, \$1 25. 3159

### Sheriff's Deeds.

FOR land sold by order of writs of vendition expone, for sale at the printing-office.



## The Muse.

### SPRING.

When brighter suns and milder skies  
Proclaim the opening year,  
What various sounds of joy arise!  
What prospects bright appear.

Earth and her thousand voices give  
Their thousand notes of praise;  
And all who by his mercy live,  
To God their offerings raise.

Forth walks the labourer to his toil,  
And sees the fresh array  
Of verdure clothe the flowery soil,  
Along his careless way.

The streams all beautiful and bright,  
Reflect the morning sky;  
And there with music in his flight  
The wild bird soars on high.

Thus like the morning, calm and clear,  
That saw the Saviour rise,  
The spring of Heaven's eternal year  
Shall dawn on earth and skies.

No winter there, no shades of night,  
Profane those mansions blest,  
Where in the happy fields of light,  
The weary are at rest.

## NEW ORGANIZATION OF SOCIETY.

FROM THE RICHMOND FAMILY VISITOR.  
MR. OWEN'S NEW SYSTEM.

It is known to our readers that Mr. Robert Owen, of New Lanark, in Scotland, arrived in this country several months ago, with a view of purchasing the property of the Harmonites, on the Wabash, in Indiana, where he designed to introduce his new system of education into the United States. A short time previous to the close of the late session of Congress, he delivered two lectures in the Hall of Representatives before the President, the Heads of the several Departments, the Judges of the Supreme Court, and the members of both Houses of Congress, in which he explained the principles of his system, and specified some of the revolutions which it is destined to produce in the world. In his opinion, all mankind, with the exception of himself, are, and ever have been, in an error respecting human nature. By much reading, reflection, and intercourse with intelligent persons, he has discovered that man is not naturally corrupt—that he is not a moral being, a proper subject of rewards and punishments—that he is altogether a creature of circumstance—and that nothing is necessary but to give a proper direction to circumstances in order to render him wise, virtuous, and happy. This opinion is confirmed by the experiment which has, for several years, been going on at New Lanark, by the infant schools in London and vicinity, which, he says, originated in that establishment; and by all the institutions in Europe for improving the condition of the poor and labouring classes. Finding the state of society, and the established governments in that quarter of the world, too unyielding to dissolve at once before his benevolent schemes, he was desirous of making the experiment subject to the control of public opinion, and which will be more readily transformed into a new empire of peace, intelligence, virtue and felicity. In the course of his lectures in Washington, he exhibited to his audience a model of the arrangements that would be required for a community of five thousand persons. Besides the private dwellings, and buildings for every kind of mechanical operation, it contained lecture rooms, laboratories, chapels, ball and concert rooms, schools, an academy, and university, where is to be taught that combination of circumstances on which his success depends. In such an establishment, labor will be rendered more efficient; the comforts of life will be enjoyed in such profusion that every temptation to fraud and injustice will be removed—happiness and virtue will prevail—others, beholding its effects, will desert the old system for the new—the example will be followed by multitudes—and thus the whole world will be speedily transformed into a paradise. Such we believe to be a true representation of his theory. It excludes the Bible, of course, as useless and false. The critics may, perhaps, charge it with inconsistency too, in predicting virtue, vice, intelligence, happiness, &c. of beings that are not moral agents, nor the proper subjects of praise or censure.

That a considerable degree of success has attended Mr. Owen's experiment at New Lanark, is placed beyond all doubt by the testimony of intelligent travellers. When Professor Griscom visited it, four or five years

ago, the village, which had grown entirely out of a manufactory of cotton, presented a neat and interesting appearance. The people, about 2500 in number, appeared cheerful and contented. About 1600 were employed in the mills, the others being mothers occupied in domestic concerns, or children too young for labor. The manufactory close at an early hour; after which the youth and as many of the adults as choose it, repaired to the schools, where each was at liberty to read, write, sing, pipe, or dance, as he happened to be in a grave or merry mood. The laborers were paid for their work, and their children were educated gratis. The whole establishment belonged to a few proprietors, who joined in the enterprise from a wish to give a fair trial to Mr. Owen's system; and it yielding them an interest of twelve and a half per cent. on the original stock.

Mr. Owen is a disbeliever in divine revelation. He even attributes most of the evils with which the world has been afflicted, to the doctrine of future accountability. He believes, however, that the Christian scriptures contain more truths than any other system of religion. His wife is said to be a pious woman, and educates her children in her own belief. To this he does not object. He likewise permitted the laborers to enjoy their own religion, considering it an evil which could not be at once eradicated. They were Presbyterians, Methodists, Independents, and of the Gaelic church. Religious principle, it is well known, is active and powerful among the peasantry in Scotland; and to this very circumstance did Mr. Owen owe much of his success at New Lanark.

It is not wonderful, that a person who does not receive the Bible as a divine revelation, and has no hope beyond the grave, should be dissatisfied with the present state of things, and invent theories for the moral renovation of the world. Heathen philosophers and modern infidels have done the same. The principal novelty attached to Mr. Owen's scheme, is the persevering effort to carry it into effect. The theory takes its origin, and very naturally too, in the compound of truth and error, which, in this case, is adopted as the fundamental principle in what Mr. O. calls the science of circumstance. It is true that man, in his whole course from the cradle to the grave, is governed, to a certain extent, by circumstances over which he has no control; therefore, Mr. O. has divested him of all agency in the formation of his character, and of all power over his destiny. Imperfection is stamped on all the institutions of man; therefore Mr. O. attributes to these institutions all the ignorance, injustice, and misery in the world. Education is capable of doing much in the intellectual and moral improvement of mankind; hence Mr. O. concludes that education is sufficient to renovate the world, to restore man to that state of holiness and happiness in which he was originally placed by his creator. That he should have the utmost confidence in the success of his scheme, is perfectly consistent with the nature of man. Any theory, however extravagant, will obtain the belief of him, who not only contemplates it with a partial eye, but makes the demonstration of its truth the principal business of his life. The partial success which has attended his experiment, where religion had her proper influence, is also calculated to favor the deception. We have not heard of the number of converts which the lectures of Mr. Owen made in Washington, but understand that he has purchased the Harmony settlement, and intends to commence preparatory operations in the course of next month.

## DECOMPOSITION OF MILK BY ACID.

To a pint of new Milk, in a glass goblet, add half a dram of diluted Sulphuric Acid: an immediate change will take place in the whole fluid; by the descent of a white flocculent and abundant precipitate, some parts of which coagulate in masses. This precipitate is what is termed the curd; and the supernatant fluid is the whey.

Observation—Here the acid combines with the water of the milk, consequently the albumen, gelatine, and oil, are precipitated. A very ready and elegant mode of procuring curds, and also a very pleasant acidulous whey, is made by using a solution of the crystallized nitric acid; taking care not to add too much.

## FRANCIS BAKER.

As our readers may be desirous of knowing something of the deceased, (who was murdered by Desha) we extract the following paragraph from a letter written by his brother residing at Elizabeth-town, N. J. to a gentleman of Mason county, Kentucky.

"As this awful event must have excited a strong interest in the public mind to know who and what the deceased was, I will briefly state for your better information as well as the public at large, that he was a native of Trenton, in this state, well educated, and bred to the law, which he studied under the late Attorney General Woodruff. In the year 1815, and when he had just completed his 21st year, he removed to Natchez, where several of the members of our family reside, and became the conductor of a public Journal, which his acquirements and taste as a belles lettres scholar, qualified him to conduct with ability. His disposition was mild and unassuming; his heart affectionate and benevolent; and his manners so bland as to render him the delight of his friends.

"The circumstances under which he was about to revisit the place of his nativity, after so long an absence, are most affecting. His only business here, was his intended marriage with a young lady of great merit to whom he had been tenderly attached for more than nine years, a degree of constancy of affection as rare, as it is honorable to both parties. As soon as pecuniary affairs would admit of this important change, he sat out for New-Jersey, and was thus far on his journey, when met by this monster in human shape; to whose violence he must have fallen an easy victim, in consequence of great debility, caused by sickness on the road, of which he speaks in a letter to the young lady, dated at Lexington on the 26th Oct. As he had apprised his friends that his stay here must necessarily be short, his business requiring his immediate return to Natchez, the necessary preparations had been made for the marriage, friends invited, and his arrival was hourly looked for, when the dreadful tidings were received in a newspaper. Of the state of the young lady's mind, I shall not attempt to speak, for words would be inadequate to describe it; and I will only add, it is such as renders it too probable there may be a total loss of reason. She is yet ignorant of the real manner of his death. Thus has this tragedy been rendered doubly tragical, and indeed, in all its circumstances, it resembles more the incidents of an Arabian tale, than the sad realities of life."

Meth. Rec.

## FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

### SATIRE ON BRITISH TRAVELLERS.

We are of opinion that the slanders propagated by British travellers against the United States, have done us more good in the opinion of the world than is general imagined. If the travellers have said that we could not write a book, we have written one to repel the slander; and if they have said that our ships were cock boats, and that our men could not fight, we have opened the ports of "Old Iron Sides" and called our men to quarters to give them palpable demonstration that we could fight. And if they have in their general calumnies uttered ninety nine untruths, they have accidentally it is true, on the hundredth time done us justice; this has enabled us to correct our errors, and also to show the world that they are corrected. Slander confers this advantage on the slandered: It gives him an opportunity of showing, not only his innocence, but his virtues also. We are led to these remarks by the perusal of "John Bull in America; or, the New Munchausen," than which a more supple switch was never applied to the back of a lying varlet. It touches these travellers, and especially the editors of the Quarterly Review, and the writer of the review of Faux's travels in America, with a skilful hand. The writer does not hold his rod full and fast in the hand, put between his thumb and fingers; joints limber, muscles active, and limbs elastic: tipping them nicely where most sensitive, and manfully over the back and shoulders. It is a merry book, and we recommend it to our readers as the sovereignest thing in the world for—the hypo.

Literary Intelligence.—At a debating club in Spanish Town, "the President offered to bet a doubloon to a dollar, with any man, that the Cape of Good Hope is the biggest island in the world!"

## For Sale.

MY House and Lot in the town of Salisbury, opposite Mr. Wm. H. Slaughter's house of entertainment, in a friendly neighborhood, and good society: the house is two stories high, with four fire places in the lower story, and two in the upper: the house is large and convenient, with a kitchen, smoke-house, corn-house, and stable, with an excellent garden and back lot, all in good repair. I will dispose of the same on the most accommodating terms to the purchaser, as I am determined to remove to the country next fall. Also, a small

## Stock of GOODS

On hand, which I am determined to sell for cash, at reduced prices: the goods consist of some Dry Goods; also, some Glass, China, Delf-ware, and Gun Powder—and Wine by the gallon; and a number of other articles, not necessary to be enumerated. GEORGE MILLER.

Salisbury, April 25, 1825. N. B. I also request all persons who have any demands against me, to call and receive their pay; and those who owe me, by book account or otherwise, will do me a favor by calling and settling their accounts. G. M.

## PHILADELPHIA and KENSINGTON Vial and Bottle Factories

IN BLAST. THE subscriber having commenced the manufacture of Vials, Bottles, &c. on an extensive scale, is enabled to supply any quantity of the following description of Apothecaries' and other Glass Ware:

Apothecaries' Vials, from one dra. to 8 ounces.  
Patent Medicine Vials, of every description.  
Tincture Bottles, with ground stoppers, from half pint to one gallon.  
Specie Bottles, with lacquered covers, from half pint to two gallons.  
Druggists' Packing Bottles, wide and narrow mouths, from half pint to two gallons.  
Acid Bottles, with ground stoppers.  
Demijohns, from one quart to two gallons.  
Confectioners Show Bottles, & preserving do.  
Pickling and Preserving Jars, straight and turned overtops, from half pint to one gallon.  
Quart and half gallon bottles.  
Washington, La Fayette, Franklin, ship Franklin, Agricultural and Masonic, Cornucopia, American Eagle, and common ribband Pocket Flasks.  
Saltzer Water, Mustard and Cayenne Pepper Bottles.  
Snuff, Blacking and Ink Bottles.  
With every other description of Vials and Bottles made to order on the most reasonable terms. T. W. DYOTT.

N. E. corner of Second & Race Streets. Philadelphia, Oct. 12, 1824. 544f

Editors throughout the United States who advertise for T. W. Dyott by the year, will please insert the above till forbid.

## A LOTTERY

FOR the benefit and encouragement of MECHANISM, in the Western part of North Carolina.

### Scheme.

1586 TICKETS, AT \$2 EACH. NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE!

1 Prize of 500 dollars (a Phaeton and Cotton Saw Gin) is \$500  
1 do. \$300 (Family Coach) is 300  
1 do. \$250 (Gig) is 250  
1 do. \$180 (do.) is 180  
1 do. \$150 (do.) is 150  
2 do. \$100 (Side Board and Cotton Saw Gin) is 200  
2 do. \$80 (Gig and Sociable) is 160  
2 do. \$20 (Bedsteads) is 40  
3 do. \$14 (a set of Tables) is 42  
3 do. \$12 ( Windsor Chairs) is 36  
3 do. \$10 (two Ladies' Work Tables and one Pembroke) is 30  
1 do. \$8 (Belows top Cradle) is 8  
10 do. \$6 (6 Ploughs, 8 Street Lamps, and 2 Lard Cans) is 60  
10 do. \$5 (Hats) is 50  
1 do. \$4 (Candlestand) is 4  
1 do. \$3 (do.) is 3  
20 do. \$3 (do.) is 60  
300 do. \$2 (25 cast steel Axes, and 275 pair Shoes) is 600  
451 do. \$1 Tin Ware, Jewelry, Shoes, &c. &c. is 451

Tickets can be had in Charlotte of the undersigned Commissioners, by letter, postage paid, inclosing the money; or from their agents in Salisbury, Statesville, Concord, Lincolnton, Yorkville or Lancaster; who pledge themselves to pay the prizes as set forth in the scheme, thirty days after the drawing, or refund the money to purchasers of tickets, provided the scheme shall not be drawn.

SAM'L. HENDERSON,  
GREEN KENDRICK,  
JNO. ROYD.

N. B. Explanatory Hand Bills can be had of the Commissioners. 41

## Estate of Alex. Long, decd.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor of the last will of Alexander Long, late of Rowan county, decd., at the court of pleas and quarter sessions for the said county, held on the third Monday of November last, notice is hereby given, that all persons having demands against the said estate, are required to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law.

JAMES I. LONG, Executor.

Dec. 24, 1824. 40

## PALLFOX,

A SUPERIOR Jack as a foal-getter, will stand the ensuing spring season (to end on the 1st of August) at my stable, on Sugar Creek, seven miles south-west from Charlotte, and will be let to mares at five dollars the season, and ten dollars to insure a mare with foal.

Great care will be taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but I will not be liable for either.

JAS. DINKINS.

Oak Grove, April 3, 1825. 6t58

## Rev. Mr. Witherspoon's

REVIEW of the Sermon preached before the Bible Society of North-Carolina, by the Right Rev. John S. Ravenscroft, D. D. Bishop of the diocese of North-Carolina—for sale at the office of the Western Carolinian, price 25 cts. The proceeds of this work, after defraying the expense, will be given to the Bible Society of North-Carolina.

## Clock & Watch Repairing.

AARON WOOLWORTH takes this method to acquaint the citizens of Salisbury, and the adjacent country, that he has opened a shop in this place, on Main-street, a few doors south of the Court-House, in the room adjoining Mr. Allison's store; where he is prepared to repair all kinds of Watches and Clocks, and warrant them to perform well for twelve months.

He likewise will repair all kinds of Gold and silver work in a neat, careful manner, and on very liberal terms. He solicits a share of patronage from the public, in his line of business; and only asks a fair trial, as he feels assured that he can satisfy any reasonable expectation, in all jobs in the above business. [46] Salisbury, Feb. 16, 1825.

## Ten Dollars Reward

WILL be given for the apprehension and delivery to the subscriber, at Waterloo post office, Laurens district, South-Carolina, or for securing in any jail, and giving information to the subscriber, at the place above-mentioned, or to Maj. E. Yarbrough, Salisbury, N. C. a NEGRO FELLOW by the name of Ben, but will probably change his name; he is quite black, 22 or 23 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, a little cross-eyed, has a small scar on one side of his face, one of his ankle-bones projects out considerably, speaks plain, and is quite intelligent. A reward of ten dollars, as above offered, will be given for his apprehension and confinement, and information given, as above stated. GEORGE BOWEN.

Waterloo, Laurens district, S. C. March 11, 1825. 4t57

## Cotton Ginning.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the merchants of the town of Salisbury, and the citizen farmers of his neighborhood, that he has just finished a large building, 32 by 52, for Ginning of Cotton, to run by water; and that he is also well fixed for packing cotton, in the neatest manner, for market. He assures his friends, who may favor him with their custom, that he will have their cotton packed and put up in the neatest manner, and in the shortest time possible, and on the lowest terms at which it is done by others. He also assures those who send cotton to his gin, that it will be kept separate from others, so that they will be sure to get the same cotton they send. He has located and built this establishment, at his Mill Plantation, two miles from Salisbury. JA: FISHER.

October 18, 1824. 23

## State of North-Carolina,

### STOKES COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March term, A. D. 1825. Daniel Scott vs. Stephen McKimney: original attachment levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant Stephen McKimney is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless he appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Stokes at the court house in Germanton, on the second Monday in June next, then and there to plead and reply, or the cause will be heard ex parte and judgment final granted against him. MATTHEW R. MOORE, c. c.

Price adv. \$2. April 2, 1825.

## State of North-Carolina,

### ROWAN COUNTY.

COURT of Equity, Spring term, 1825. James Long vs. Jacob Fisher and his children and son-in-law Joseph Bates, Jesse Haden and Rosanna his wife, and Nathaniel Gadberry. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Nathaniel Gadberry is not an inhabitant of this state: Ordered, therefore, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that the said Nathaniel Gadberry appear at the next court to be held for said county, at the court-house in Salisbury, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead, answer, or demur to the complainant's bill, or it will be taken pro confesso, as to him. 6t59 SAM'L. SILLIMAN, c. c. n. l.

April 19th, 1825. Printer's fee, \$2.

## State of North-Carolina,

### RENCOWLE COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January term, 1825. Athan A. McDowell vs. Samuel J. Murray: Original attachment levied. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered by court, that publication be made for three months, successively, in the Western Carolinian, printed at Salisbury, that the defendant appear at a Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the court-house in Asheville, on 3rd Monday in June next, then and there plead, answer or demur, or judgment final will be entered against him, according to the plaintiff's demand.

Test, JNO. MILLER, c. c.

Price adv. \$4. 3m62

## State of North-Carolina,

### SURRY COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Spring term, 1825. Charles Steelman vs. Joseph Prichard: Judicial attachment; James Hud-peth, garnisher. Ordered by the court, that unless the defendant appears, and replies, and pleads to this case by the next court, a judgment pro confesso, will be entered up against him; and that advertisement be made accordingly, in the Western Carolinian, for three months.

Test, J. WILLIAMS, jun. c. c.

Price adv. \$4. 3m62

## State of North-Carolina,

### CABARRUS COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April term, 1825: Alexander F. Russell vs. David Sugars: original attachment, levied on land. It appearing to the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is Ordered, therefore, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian three months, giving notice to said defendant to appear at our next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Cabarrus, at the Court-house in Concord, on the 3rd Monday in July next, to reply, plead or demur, otherwise judgment will be entered against him, and execution awarded accordingly. DAN'L. COLEMAN, c. c.

Printer's fee, \$4. 2m68

Printing of every description. PROMPTLY executed at this office, in a style of workmanship corresponding with the improvements of the time.

## Declarations in Ejectment.

For sale at this Office.